Rains Spreading Potato Rot. Whenever much rain falls before the potato crop is dug there is always more or less rotting of the tubers. Most of the new varieties sel near the surface. When digging those where the rains have wet down to them will usually be found badly rotted, while those that have set lower down will be found entirely sound. Most all of our new potatoes are bunched in the hill and when rotattacks one it spreads very rapidly if the weather is warm and moist. For this reason potatoes should be got out early before heavy rains come, which will carry the spores of disease down to the bottom

of the hill, if the land is well drained, and none others should be used to grow potatoes on. Deep planting is much better than shallow, as it will cause fewer potatoes to set near the surface:

Winter Ration for Poultry.

Here is Prof. Gilbert's winter ration: Bran, three pounds; fine feed, three pounds; corn meal, two pounds, fed with clover hay steamed and cut, adding also a very small quantity of salt and two or three handfuls of coarse sand and fine ovster shells mixed. Sometimes boiled vegetables are used in place of the hay. At noon he gives a light feed of oats and a good feed of wheat in the evening. The grain ration is varied as much as possible. He keeps raw vegetables, including cabbages, carrots and turnips, where the hens can peck at them any time. Professor Gilbert has charge of the poultry department at the Ottawa experiment station, and has done some good work in bringing out the egg possibilities of hens. As to giving the salt, this should be

a matter of personal judgment. Some very strongly, while others use it continually. Those who contemplate morning or noon feed, with whole using it should do a little experiment- grain at night. AUGUSTA, SEA Securing Good Cows.

There is no question at all but the most successful way for a dairyman to secure a good herd of cows is to raise them himself, and then he is pretty sure to know just what kind of cows he possesses. Probably the first thing to do in

would be to take the present herd and do a large amount of weeding out, getting rid of the poor ones and keeping only the good ones, and then securing a bull that has a record and belongs to one of the many recognized breeds, and of a breed that is particularly suited to your needs. Then again, it will be a part of your

duty to develop heifers as you secure them. Have them come when about two years of age, and do not bring about three and a half years, or allow | wife. about a year and a half between the first and second calf. Do not dry the heifers off because

they do not happen to pay their own This seeming unprofitableness will only last a short time, and you | mences. wave all the time paving the way for a superior-milch cow.

Puddiing Trees Before Fetting. One of the most helpful things I ever learned in horticulture was about proddling trees and all sorts of plants before setting them, writes H. E. Van Deman in New England Homestead. The first thing every transplanted tree or plant must do before it can grow in its new location is to heal the wounds made upon its roots and start rootlets through which to absorb moisture and food from the soil. The closer and more firmly the earth is pressed to them the more rea illy they can do this. It takes time for the particles of the soil to get into as close contact with the ots as it was before transplanting, no matter how well the work is done. This is where puddling comes in. The cost is nothing, except a very little work. It is done thus:

Near where the trees or plants are heeled in, or the place where they are to be planted, dig a hole about two feet in diameter and one foot deep. Fill it nearly full of water. Into this put mellow earth that is partly composed of clay, and stir it until it is a mass of thin, sticky mud. As soon as the roots are trimmed ready for planting dip them into it bodily. If there is any delay about planting and the mud dries so that it is not sticky, puddle them again. When the mellow soil comes in contact with these muddy roots it will stick to them closely. These who have never tried this plan can have no knowledge of the good that follows. I puddle almost every plant that I set, and find that it always pays. , Cabbage and sweet potato plants will start into new growth almost without wilting, no matter what the weather may be at the time.

The Rail Fence. It is said that the day of the Virginia worm, or zigzag rail fence, has gone; but there are vast numbers of those fences left, not only in Virginia. but scattered throughout the entire country. With every angle of the fence filled with weeds, briers, and very likely with clumps of poison ivy, to menace unwary children, what an annovance such fences are. No plow or cultivator can get at these angles, and no one can blame the busy farmer for not grubbing out the weeds with a mattock or hoe. He would have little time for anything else.

The remedy is for these fences to give way to the march of progress. Like many other things that were permissable in the days of our grandfathers, they have been superseded, and the farmer who retains them will surely be handicapped in the keen race of competition. No zigzag fence should be replaced by its like, or even renewed. As old ones decay or bene useless, put them away entirely, and replace with straight fences of boards or wire. This will do away with the annual weed-seeding of the farm, give more land for cultivation, and impart to the whole place a cleaner and more thrifty appearance.

If for sale, such a farm will command 25 per cent more than its neighbor of the zigzag field boundaries. And it does not matter how much land there may be. Even though the fence corner angles are not needed for cultivation, the annual renewing of the word harvest will mean at least placed at \$5 an acre.

Car My Suntain

one-third additional expense in working the legitimate corps, just keep the weeds from ripening seed for a few seasons and judge for yourself.— Frank H. Sweet in the Epitomist. Select Good Seed for Planting.

We know that a great deal has been

said about selecting good seed for planting, but the farmer needs a great deal of admonition along this line. It is alarming to notice how indifferent the majority of the farmers are about their planting seed. Nearly every farmer depends upon somone else to improve cotton and corn, and he will buy the seed for him, or plant a very inferior quality of seed. one can realize, until he tries it, the difference there is in the yield be tween good seed and poor seed, and each planter can, with but little

quality of its kind. The time to select your seed cotton and corn is in the fall while it is in the field. Then you can select the very best, with but little trouble. otherwise you will be troubled in determining the best, and will have to guess at the most of it.

extra trouble, work his cotton and

corn up to the highest standard to

Before you go in the field to gather your corn take a sack and go over your corn and select stalks that are developed best, and have two good ears on them. Men differ as to which ear is the better, but I think the bottom one. By this method you will have the best ears in your field, and will increase your yield anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. But you must do this every year, or your seed will "run out," if you will allow the expres-

Before you have picked your cotton go over the cotton, select the very best statks you can find. If there is not but fifty or one hundred of them, mark them in some way, and after about one-half of the bulbs are opened, pick them. Or, if your cotton is pretty well opened before you pick, you can take your sack with you and pick the lest balls of each stalk after you have selected it. This must be done early every year, and by so doing you will increase the yield of your cotton wonderfully. If every farmer would select the best seeds, reduce the acreage and increase his fertilizer, he will be astonished at the result. The above are not merely suggestions, but is the actual experience of the writer. - W. B. Lansing, in Home and

- Poultry Notes.

Eggs gathered from yards where there is no male will keep very much longer than with one.

If grease is put on the chicks' heads to kill lice let only a drop be used as it will spread rapidly and too much may prove fatal.

Dry quarters for fowls, both old and young, are necessary to vigorous order to secure such a herd as this stock. Many losses come from damp roosting places and protracted rainy spells, which cause wet yards. A gaping chick is not always afflicted

with gape worms in the wind pipe but will more often be found to have a severe case of canker sore throat, which is caused by dampness and cold. All honor to the faithful hen that

furnishes sugar to sweeten the farmers' coffee and coffee to be sweetened, baby linen for the prattling babe and them in a second time an ... they reach | pin money for the faithful house-It is never wise to buy breeding

stock at the beginning of the breeding have become used to its new surroundings before the breeding season com-

One authority says that a dressed fowl should be wrapped in paraffin paper, packed in a neat box and labeled, instead of being hung up, exposed and thrown about as if it were of no consequence.

Crop bound fowls usually have access to some coarse material which they swallow but are unable to pass from the crop to the gizard. Russian sunflower seed, hay and oats are of this order and when eaten alone usual-

ly cause trouble. Canker in chicks can be cured by wash of chlorate of potash with a drop of turpentine added to each ounce of the wash, a few drops of this being poured down the throat two or three times. In treating large numbers a teaspoon of turpentine or vinegar put in the drinking cup will be of bene-

Eggs may be kept fresh and nice until midwinter or spring by packing in salt in an earthen vessel and storing in a cool cellar. Stand the eggs little end down. While the cellar or house in which the eggs are stored should be cool, it should not be damp. If damp enough to slightly melt the salt the same will penetrate the eggs and render them unfit for use.

TOWN FULL OF BROOM CORN. Nearly a Willion and a Half Paid for

Besom Material in Arcola. While a number of outside towns are laying claim to the honor of being centres for the broom market, these claims have little weight with those who are in a position to know that the Arcola (Ill.) brokers this season purchased 70 per cent. of all the brush raised in the central Illinois district and that of the \$2,000,000 worth of brush raised in the district \$1,000 .-000 in cash was paid to the producers

out of the two banks of that city. Additional proof of this fact is in the great amount of broom corn now stored in Arcola in every shed, barn, building and storeroom. A good portion of the delivery is still in the farmers hands and several new sheds have been and are now being built to store more. This does not include the daily shipments which have been sent in all directions out of the city and of which a record is hardly obtainable at the present time. A slight idea of the magnitude of the broom-corn business in Arcola may be formed from the fact that in a single day more than 1000 tons of corn were received in that city and hauled to market in more than

the farmer, for the average cost of

raising a ton of broom corn is not

more thon \$38 where the land rent is

600 wagons, which stood waiting to be unloaded at one time. The broom-corn crop this year brought to the farmers in the central Illinois district some \$2,000,000, or an average of between \$80 and \$90 per ton. At the opening of the selling season there was a brisk demand for brush at \$60 and for a few days selling was free at this price. A little later the market began to take on strength and gradually climbed up to the \$100 mark, where it remained until the bulk of the yield had been cleared up. The latest reports show that as high as \$122 has been paid to a few late holders, but the average price for the entire crop is said to be between \$80 and \$90 per ton. Even Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggista. at this there is a large profit left to

Use

"I. have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years and it has been very satisfactory to me in every way. I have recommended it to a great many of my friends and they have all been perfectly satisfied with it." - Mrs. A. Edwards, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9, 1899.

Talk About It

That's always the way with our Hair Vigor. When persons use it they are always so highly pleased with it that they tell their friends about it.

If your hair is short, too thin, splits at the ends, is rough, or is falling out, our Hair Vigor will perfectly satisfy you. If your hair is just a little

gray, or perfectly white, Ayer's Hair Vigor will bring back to it all the dark, rich color it had years and years ago. \$1.00 a bottle.

Write the Doctor If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,
Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The Two Fads of Joseph Chamberlain

Long before the Transvaal trouble the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, present Minister of State for the British Colonies, was famous the world over for two things: his orchids and his monocle. His costly collection of orchids is one of the finest in the world. It is said that once in Paris he saw a rare orchid, the duplicate of one he had recently added to his own collection. He asked the price. "Twenty thousand francs," replied the dealer. The Englishman paid the money, and then, throwing the flower on the floor, crushed with his heel.

Since boyhood Mr. Chamberlain has worn a monocle. When the young man first entered parliament his fame as a municipal reformer had preceded him. Among the visitors who were present on that occasion were Lords Beaconfield and Carnaryon. The commoner had won his election to the house by Conservative's methods. As he came Conservative's meathods. As he came into the chamber Lord Carnavon leaned forward and said:

"Here comes young Chamberlain." "Ah!" replied Beaconsfield as he took in the young man from tip to toe. "What do you think of him?"

"He wears his monocle like a gentleman," replied the premier.-Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Balloore Help to Sprinkle Towns.

An inventor has recently devised a scheme for sprinkling a town with the help of balloons, which carry up into the air long hose pipes connected with fireplugs on the ground. This is for the purpose of engendering coolness. and the same object is sought by another genius who proposes to erect in various parts of the city very tall skeleton towers, to the tops of which large bombs filled with carbonic acid will be run up for explosion by an electric spark. Of course, the carbonic acid, expanding in the form of vapor, will chill the surrounding atmosphere, thus giving relief to the heat-oppressed community below. 'An idea that is even now used in many factories, to cool the air in the buildings, is to throw a spray of cold water into a room until the air is supersaturated, and then to force the air thus cooled through the outer rooms. - Boston Transcript.

It Made a Difference. Gentleman (to boy who has fallen

wouldn't cry, my little man." Boy-"You would if you were going to get the licking I'm going to get when my mother sees me."-Boston

and soiled his clothes)-"Oh,

Wanted

Two traveling salesmen in each Southern State. 850 and expenses. Experience not absolutely necessary. For particulars address Pocahontas Tobacco Works Co., Bedford City, Va.

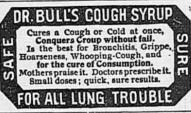
The Censor.

Newspaper Man-1 should like to telegraph to the commanding general is an home that the commanding general is an idlot.

Censor—I regret to inform you that we can permit the transmission of no military secrets.—Life.

Beauty Is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathar tic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all im-purities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All drug gists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c

Foresight. "Funny thing that Close should take his new wife to a boarding house instead of setting up a home of their own."
"I have an idea he wants her to learn the business, so he can save more money."—Indianapolis Journal.



FOR SALE 5,000,000 HARDY OPEN-AIR GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS! Following Varieties: HENDERSON SUCCESSION, EARLY SPRING, LARGE TYPE WAKEFIELD, EX EARLY IERSEY WAKEFIELD, "DANISH BALDHEAD." AUGUSTA EARLY TRUCKER. Plants grown in the open air, and will withstand extreme ooid weather without injury. Price \$1.50 per 100, 5,000 to 10 000 \$1.25 per 1000, 10,000 and over \$1.00 per 1000. Send all orders to Wim, C. GERATY, Formerly of GERATY and TOWLES, YOUNG'S ISLAND, S. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S BONS, Pax B. Atlanta, Ga. PISO'S CURE FOR N

CONSUMPTION & If afflicted with | Thompson's Eye Water HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

A Simple, Satisfactory Dinner. For a simple, satisfactory Thanksgiving dinner here is a suggestion: Soup, nice golden-browned turkey, mashed potato, sweet potato, celery, squash, cranberry sauce or jelly, pie, and dessert, topped off with cheese,

coffee, nuts, raisins, candy and fruit. As to the table arrangements, nothing can be handsomer or in better taste than a linen tablecloth of fine quality and pretty pattern. A centre piece of embroidery and a bowl of chrysanthemums make the choicest decorations, and autumn leaves, if they have been preserved, lend bright bit of color to the dining-room.

It would be impossible to give a Thanksgiving menu that would suit the taste and purse of all our readers, but the following recipes will be found appropriate to the occasion and perhaps assist in their plans: Cranberry Pie - To two cupfuls

finely chopped cranberries add one cupful of raisins seeded and chopped, half cupful granulated sugar, half cupful water, two tablespoonfuls flour and one egg. Line a pie plate with rich crust and fill with this mixture. cover with an upper crust and bake in a rather slow oven. Pumpkin Pie-Should be baked in

square tins and is made as follows: Rub through a sieve enough cooked pumpkin to make one pint. Add to this one small cup sugar, one saltspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon nutmeg, and then stir in one pint hot milk. When the mixture is cold add two well-beaten eggs, pour into a paste-lined tin and bake. Salted Nuts-A dish of salted al-

monds, peanuts or other nuts will make a pretty aside dish for the Thanksgiving table. All nuts that can be blanched are first thrown into boiling water for a few moments, then pour cold water over them and rub off the brown skins. Then to one cupful nut meats add a scant teaspoon olive oil and let them stand for one hour; then drain and add to them one telicspoon fine salt. Put in a shallow pan and place in a moderate oven, stirring frequently until they are a delicate brown on all sides. Thanksgiving Pudding Soak one

pint cracker crumbs in three pints. milk for one-half honr. Wash two cups seedless raisins and boil in evough water to cover while crumbs are sonking. Mix one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, one half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon nutweg and add three tablespoons butter; beat until creamy. Beat in six eggs, one at a time, and stir this into the milk in which the raisins have been stirred without the water in which they were covered. Entter a deep pudding dish thick with cold butter, turn in the pudding and cover it. Bake three hours in a moderate oven, removing the cover the last hour to brown it, and during the first hour stir up the pudding from the bottom to keep the raisins on top. Serve with a hard

Ribbon jelly lends an air of pretty festivity to the dinner and is very easily made. Soak one-half box gelatine in one-half cup cold water for one hour. Add two cups boiling water, one cup sugar, juice of one lemon and beat until dissolved. Then strain through a felt or flannel bag and divide this into three parts. Flavor one part with strawberry juice, the second with maraschino, the third with orange and whip each of the three parts until foamy. Put them into a mold in layers, beginning with the lightest in color.

Household Hints. Nervous spasms are usually controlled by a little salt taken into the mouth and allowed to dissolve.

Clean Japanned trays by rubbing them over with a little clive oil and then polishing it with a soft cloth. Before papering a whitewashed room wash over the walls with vinegar, otherwise the paper will not ad-

New rubber corks are provided with push top, which elongates the rubber bulb of the cork, permitting adjustment to bottles of various sizes.

Save all the soft bits of paper for polishing lamp chimneys or for wiping grease from kettles and fryingpans before putting into the dishwater.

A clean apron worn while hanging out the clothes, a clean basket, clothesline and pins are all essentials if the laundress desires to keep her clothes

When baby's skin is chafed put a pinch of boracic powder into a little warm water and sponge the chafed skin after her bath; dry gently, apply a little cold cream and dust with baby powder.

The chain wire dishcloth, so useful for cleaning cooking pots and pans, is now made fastened to a long, smooth wooden handle, which allows one to use it without putting the hands into

the water. Ricewater in laundering will stiffen dresses. Boil a pound of rice in a gallon of water and rinse the dress before drying. Do not dry thin gowns in the sun. Roll in a cloth and iron

when nearly dry. ... Normandy dimities are among the newest and most attractive cottons for

bedrooms, guest chambers, dens and the like, for curtains or hangings, They have delicate-toned backgrounds with floral decorations. It is well always to remember the

proportions of vinegar and oil in the French dressing -three-fourths of oil to one-fourth of vinegar, though the proportion varies to some extent, according to individual taste. "Have you ever thought," says a

housekeeper, "in putting up pre-serves to heat the covers of the jars? Put them on something on top of the stove until they are hot. They will not cool the jar you are sealing up then, and there is greater surety of the preserves keeping satisfactorily."

An oilcloth that has grown a little shabby is wonderfully improved by having a good coat of copal varnish Let it get thoroughly dry before using the room, and to clean, wipe with an oily cloth. A new oilcloth will generally keep its newness much longer if it is varnished as soon as it is put down.

When the family gets tired of the wholesome and economical bread pudding as usually served, try cooking it in custard cups. Butter the cups, pour the mixture in, then stand them to bake in a pan of hot water. When done, cover ouch with a spoonful of jelly and other meringue and pass fearlessly.

Drinking glasses called tumbfers owe their name to the fact that they are the successors of little round sil-

ver bowls, so perfectly balanced that.

whichever way they were tipped about on the table, they tumbled into position again, and there remained with the rim upward, as if asking to be re-

RACERS IN WINTER QUARTERS,

der and Tissue Paper. "And what, Mr. Scott, do you do with the pretty creatures in winter?" once asked a dainty dame of the famous Yorkshire trainer, as she patted the arching neck of a favorite \$25,000 yearling.

"Fold 'em up in tissue paper and lavender 'em, ma'am, so as the moths can't get at them," gruffly replied the 'Wizard of the North," who strongly resented the unauthorized intrusion of ladies within the sacred precincts of the training stables. Although it is, of course, unnecessary

explain that the above quoted answer is to be taken literally, it is a fact, nevertheless, that it contains a solid substratum of truth. The modern race horse is a dainty and delicate animal, and unremitting care and attention have to be lavished upon him at all times. But during the winter months, owing to the vagaries of our treacherous and constantly changing climate, these extraordinary precautions have to be redoubled. The day in a racing stable, during

the off season, begins at 5 a. m., at which hour the huge alarm clock which custom decrees shall invariably be kept in the head "lad's" bedroom. incontinently "goes off." The horses know the sound. There is a clatter, a rippling rustle, the ringing of steel against steel, a muffled neigh or two from the interior of the long ranges of buildings, followed by the appearance of troops of sleepy men and boys. 'Ten minutes later all is bustle and animation. With the first faint streak of dawn

comes breakfast, after which the "morning horses" are taken out for exercise. They are kept out about three hours-from 8 till 11. The "afternoon" horses go out from 2 till 4, and immediately on their return begins the general "clean-up," anticipatory of the trainer a daily visit. Each and every animal is groomed and rubbed and collshed until from car'to hoof he is as clean as the proverbial new pin. Special attention is given to the legs and feet. The former are industrionsly hand rubbed with the object of imparting a good, healthy glow to the extremities. The latter are tarred or caselined, as the case may be, and the shoes "buff-sticked" and burnished till they shine like silver.

Soon after 5 the mighty magnate for made puts in an appearance, accompanied, like a general officer on parade, by his troop of attendant satellites. Unless something very unusual is "in the wind," or a horse happens to be indisposed, the inspection does not occupy more than ten or fifteen minutes et a wire and solder it about his neck." the outside. If he has the slightest shadow of a

doubt he will verify matters by passing a white handkerchief over the glossy skin, taking care to rub the coat | well as in a great many cases being | marital agent. the wrong way, or he will insert the forefinger of glove, inside the suspected azimal's ear. Woe betide the groom responsible for that particular horse if the cambric or the kid, as the case may be, is not as spotless after this ordeal as it was before.

As soon as the trainer has taken his departure the animals are "finished"that is, they are wisped all over, and have their legs again well "hand rubbed," after which they are bedded down and left in pence and quietness until the following morning.

Trials of the Hosiery Clerk.

Tired out! Well, I should say I am! There is not a woman in Indianapolis knows the size of her feet," so said the young woman who presides at the hoslery department in one of the large stores, as she sented herself beside a friend in a South Side car.

"Why, I thought you had an easy counter," said the friend. "Easy? Why, it's one of the hardest in the store. What makes it hard is that women will not tell what size stockings they want. A great big woman with a foot like a ham will come up to the counter, and of course the first question I ask is 'what size?' She may say seven, for instance, when I know she ought to have a nine. Then I say 'what size shoe do you wear?' and she'll answer. 'I don't know what size shoe, but I wear seven hose, as I

told you." "Well, why don't you let her have sevens if she wants them?"

"Let her have them! That would be wise idea! Then have them brought back the next day all stretched out of shape and more than likely more fit for the laundry than to go back in the. box. Then there is the calling of a floor walker, getting a voucher and all this and that, besides perhaps a dissatin it with us."-Indianapolis News.

Whales Found Far Inland. Captain Thomas Ash found the flesh of a large whale high above water in the ice on Ragged Is and, and doubtless many whalers in the Antarctic Ocean could tell similar stories. Captain William Beck had a remarkable experience. His crew were wandering over one of the islands in the Antarctic graph)-Well, it looks exactly like you, when they came to a large bluff in anyway. which, as in a glass case, was a whale fifty or sixty feet in length. The men were dumfounded, as they were a mile and a half inland, and the spot was nearly 100 feet above sea level. Here was a valuable whale all ready for them, intact and perfect in every particular, apparently swimming in the ice. It was manifestly impossible to secure it without the aid of powder. and as they had none to blast it out they were obliged to leave the animal where it was. The whale may have ple free, Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. been there for ages.-New York Sun.

Tools Used for Cutting Cork.

A sheet of cork, flattened by pressare and heat, is cut into squares of a required size. The cutter rapidly rounds these by using a broad, sharp knife-the whole process being instananeous. The knife has to be mainfained in a state of perpetual sharpness, and the workman has a board before him on which it is rubbed on each side after the cutting of each cork.

Cork-albeit a soft substance-blunts the tools used on its more rapidly than do the hardest and toughest of metals. While the tool that is used for planing, or boring steel will work continuously for hours without sharpening, a cork cutting kniferequires to be sharpened every second. Various patents for cutting corks by machinery have been taken out in America, England and France, but the various processes have not as yet been as successful as the inventors expected.

PART OF HIS SKULL HIS CARD.

Cared for as Though Folded Away in Layen The Odd Experience of a Medical Missionary with a Native African. "Probably the oddest case within my experience was that of Lapule, who

furlough from his work among the very pleasant, but the tenants didn't heathen. "One morning I went out appreciate it worth a cent. Its locato look over the specimens of real or tion was a little town called Temple. fancied injury which were awaiting Temple is a great place for figs. The treatment. There was pretty nearly trees border all the streets and the every kind of tropical disease in the fruit is so abundant that it is fed to outfit, from sore finger to dropsy. Most the horses. Good thing for horses, too, of the patients were well known to me, makes their coats as glossy as satin. but among them was one man whose face was unfamiliar, and who seemed just been built. With it had come the to belong to a different tribe. As I usual rough crowd. The Justice of the stopped at his place he leaped to his Peace was the editor of the town pafeet as actively as a cat, and from per. He was only 22 years old, but somewhere in his scanty apparel dug was a terror to the criminals. He had up an object which he promptly hand- five constables, headed by an ex-soled to me. It was a circular piece of dier, usually known as Big Bill. As human skull as big around as a dollar, the county seat, Phoenix, was distant and very nearly as thick. On the outer only ten miles, the village had no jail. surface some one had carefully 't- Usually the prisoners demanded the ten in ink the name Lapule. This is ust statutory day in which to plead. Then be, I think, the first case in which a Big Bill would hale them off to his man has used part of his skull instead adobe-built home near the river and

of a visiting card. "I looked the man over at once to had some sort of a difference of opinpiece off with the blade of a knife, casians to make."-New York Sun. coulticed up the wound and let nature do the rest. The patient kept the chip of his skull and the inscription upon it was the work of some trader. "When the case came under my no

tice there was scarcely more than the thickness of a piece of parchiment left of the skull over the brain, and the wound had practically healed. It turned out that Lapuie had made the long journey to his distant home to see me, because this degree of damage troubled him. He had the idea that the piece of skull should be set back in place and he seemed to have great confidence in my ability to do it. It was though I did all that surgical science prescribes for the protection of the thin spot in the cranium, my patient whose benefit all these prepartions are kept harping on the fear that he might a great disappointment to him that his skull chip could not be stuck back. Allose his fragment of bone, which might fall into improper hands and thus play the mischief with him. The only way to pacify him was to string the chip on

> The Reservist Who Returned. The reserve men are employed in are, as a rule, happy ones, verifying many private trades and callings, as the old adage that accident is a good policemen or private officers at large business establishments, and in nearly all cases they were in fine physical

condition. A few, however, were rejected at medically unfit, and one amusing case of that sort was reported from a small seashore town where the only policeman in the place was in the Grenadier reserves. He at once gave up his appointment and prepared to go to the wars, and at a meeting of the Town Council ample relief was voted for his family during his absence, a vote of thanks was tendered to him-for his prompt display of patriotism-and a ien gave a ban spoke highly of his soldierly qualities and wished him a safe return. He was loudly cheered as the train departed, and returned the next morning as "too fat for a soldier." An odd incident in connection with the mobilization of the Coldstreams was the return of two brothers named Battle to the colors, there being aiready two other brothers of the same family on the active list. so that the very appropriately named quartet are now off for South Africa .-New York Telegram.

The Warwick Farm Sold.

The famous Warwick Farm of 515 acres in Warwick Township, Chester County, Penn., has been sold for \$12,-000. On this property the old Warwick furnace, probably the first to make iron in the United States, was out into blast about the year 1730, and here many of the cannon used by the patriotic army in the Revolution were cast.

In the meadows are buried pieces of ordnance which were secreted to prevent them from falling into the hands of the British after the battle of Brandywine, in 1777, when General Washsfied customer. The shoe clerk isn't lington and his army were retreating northward through Chester County, leaving the furnace exposed to the mercy of the enemy.

> How She Discouraged Him. She-What a good picture! He-No, it isn't. I was not well, and I looked like an idiot that morn-(intently studying the photo ing. She

It requires no experience to dye with Pur-NAM FADELESS DIES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold

by all druggists. Too Late for the Regular Editions. Truth having been crushed to earth, was now rising again.
"But what has become of all those reporters?" she asked, in a dazed way, picking up her hat, while Error laughed mockingly.—
Detroit Journal

How Are Your Kidneys ?

Detroit Journal.

Higgins-I wish I had the appetite I had when was a boy. Wiggins—I don't. I have to pay my own board H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world, see their liberal offer in advertisement in an-ther column of this paper.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE \$1 rial bottle for '2weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, d., 931 Arch St., Philadelpha. Founded 1871. Attention is called to the very useful articles contained in the premium list of the Continental Tobacco Co.'s advertisement of their Star Plug Tobacco in another column of this paper. It will pay to save the "Star" tin tags and so take advantage of

he best list ever issued by the Star Tobacco. I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs y Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Indaman, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894. The man who always plays up to the gal-ery, is apt very often to fall flat in the pit.

Yo Cure Coastination Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. f C.C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money. Charles Pinckney is credited with "Millions or detense, but not one cent for tribute."

LIVING UNDER VINE AND FIG TREE. One May Do So Literally in Arizona, but It Has Its Disadvantages.

"I've heard a good deal of living under vine and fig tree," observed the made himself known to me through veteran at the Commercial Traveller's the use of a detached piece of his Club, "but I've only seen it once, myskull," said a medical missionary on a self. It was in Arizona. It looked "I was there when the railroad had

shackle them with leg frons to great white Adriatic fig trees in his front find out what the trouble was. He had | yard. It was in the summer time. Beneath was a thick, comfortable mat ion with his chiefs and 3 the result of of Bermuda grass. Above was the such presumption had received a stout grateful shade of the broad leafed fig clubbing. One of the blows had frac- trees. For food, delicious figs were at tured the skull, and for the time had hand, in m a than plenty. Within knocked him out. When the old wo reach flowed a stream of pure water men who look after the science of from an irrigating ditch. Two foxmedicine among these particular hea- hounds, savage and unfriendly, stood then got hold of Lapuie they found guard, to warn away visitors. On the that part of his skull was loose. To whole, it was the nearest approach to save difficulty, they pried the loose first principles I have ever known Cau-One Way to Get a Husband,

The mode of finding husbands for orphan girls in Italy is both curious and interesting. In several cities of Central Italy there are funds connect Central Italy there are funds connected with the orphanages from which young girls raised in these institutions, receive a small dower when they marry. On a certain holiday in the year the young girls who are to leave the orphanage and those who have the right to marry are grouped at both sides of the altar in church at early sides of the altar in church at early mass. The prospective grooms, mostly young mechanics, attend service, during which they take a good look at the girls. This may or may not intensify the devotional exercises of both sexes. After service the bachelors proceed to the sacristy and there declare to the officiating priest that they are willing to marry, and at the same time they lesignate the girls of their choice. If in any case the girl consents and if the papers of the groom are in shape the matter is settled. At the afternoon service the various couples are married in due form, and the dowers are paid

The Typewriter Invention. A Statistician has proved that the invention the typewriter has given employment to 1,000 people, but he fails to state how many 00,000 people, but he falls to state how half names of weak stomachs and dyspepsia it has nduced. All people of sedentary occupation leed Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It helps Potash. need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It helps nature to bear the strain which onsues from confinement and it is a wonderful medicine. No one realizes this more keenly than the man or woman who has been sured of stomach trouble by its use.

over. It is said that these marriages

Safety From Lightning. Safety from lightning is easily secured. Simply puton rubbers and then stand up so hat your clothes won't touch anywere.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tostrong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaran-teed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

He Called Himself a Meteor. The Rocky Gulch cowboy who broke up a show in that town by shooting at the actors, called himself a meteor, because, he said, he was shooting stars.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its staces, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving ng the foundation of the disease, and giving patient strength by building up the cor the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No music is so sweet to a man as that which he makes when he blows his own horn. Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever As a national bird, the eagle won't be in

ARTER'S INK Is food for thought.



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CLEANSES THE SYSTEM DISPELS EFFECTUALLY,
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Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought They are sent free.

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It's no Joke, YOU GET THE VALUE IN THE GOODS. MENTION THIS PAPER in writing to adver. The Best Chew on the Market to day.

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FREE:

ix each, Knives and Foras. 250 250 horn handles. 300 ix each, Genuine Rogers' Knives and Forks, best plated goods. 500 40 Regina Music Box, 151/2 inch Disc. 5000

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900. Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag), are not good for presents, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1900.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of STAR PLUC TOBACCO

will last longer and affor a more picasure than a dime's worth of any other brand. MAKE THE TEST! Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

"La Creole' Will Restore those Gray Hairs

"La Creole" Hair Restorer is a Perfect Dressing and Restorer. Price \$1,00. The state of the s ato to to been & son. A. It andust's, Augusts, Ca.